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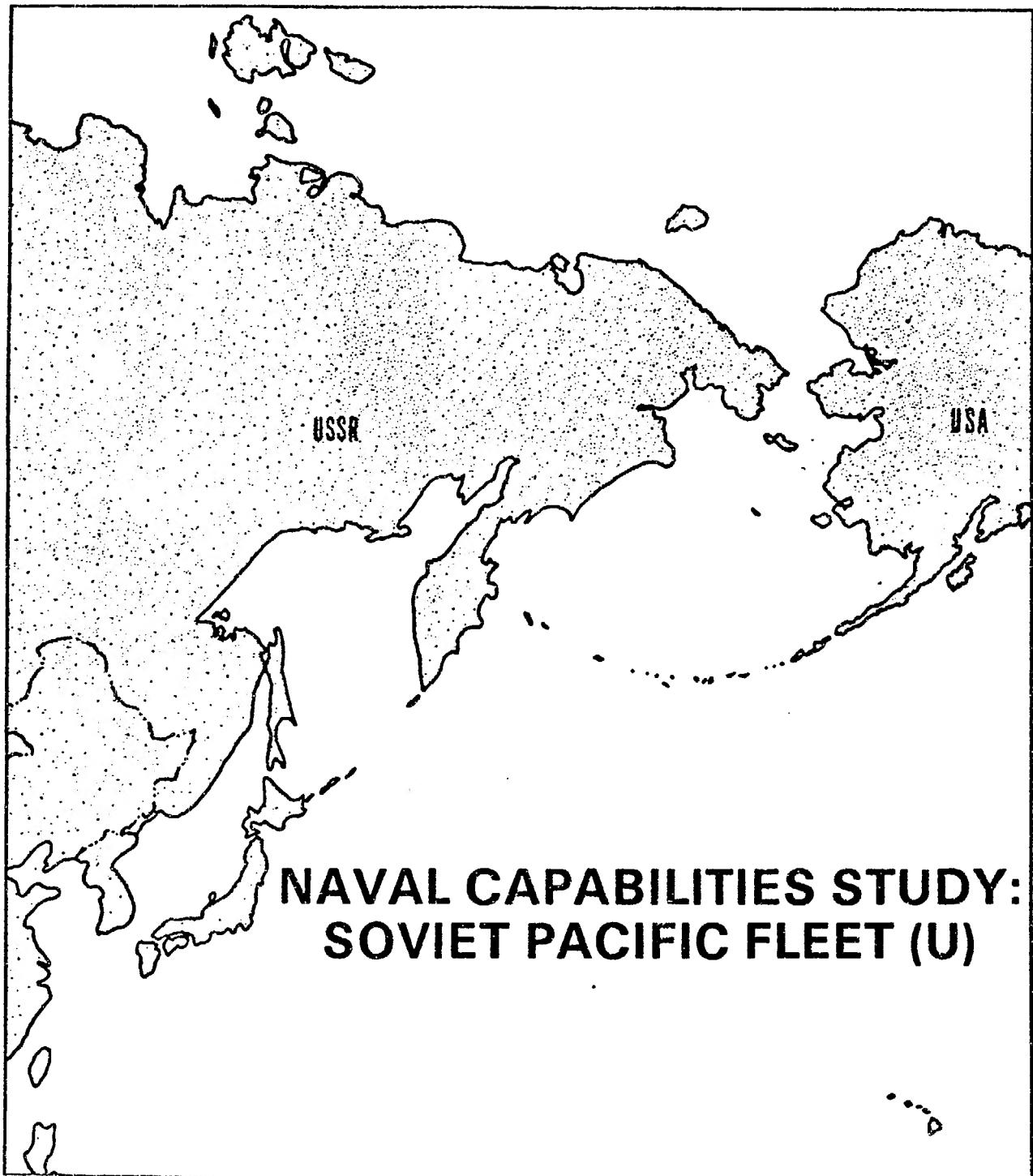


Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific

Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-7450

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August 1986



**NAVAL CAPABILITIES STUDY:
SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET (U)**

SECTION A OVERVIEW

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PREFACE

(U) The Soviet Pacific Fleet Naval Capability Study is a reference document which provides information and data about the organization, capabilities, disposition and operational patterns of the Soviet Pacific Fleet (SOVPACFLT). The study is divided into seven sections as follows:

- Section A: Introduction
- Section B: Installations
- Section C: Orders of Battle and Normalities
- Section D: Submarines
- Section E: Surface Units
- Section F: Aircraft
- Section G: Appendix

(U) Section A provides background information on the Soviet Union's government, foreign policy, and military organization. It also provides more comprehensive information and analysis on the SOVPACFLT with emphasis on the warfare capabilities and operational patterns demonstrated by this fleet.

(U) Section C provides SOVPACFLT NOB totals by type and class, the normal disposition of naval forces at installations listed alphabetically, naval aviation aircraft totals by role and model, and the normal disposition of aircraft at installations grouped by force association. The section concludes with a table outlining the current estimated strength and disposition of SOVPACFLT personnel.

(U) Sections D, E, and F provide a photograph or line drawing, design characteristics, weapons, electronics, and a brief description of all submarines, surface units and aircraft listed in Section C. Additionally, some platforms are presented which are not based in the Soviet Far East (and not listed in Section C) but are of high interest to consumers of navy intelligence.

(U) Section G provides weapons characteristics and performance data in tabular format for all major weapons systems employed by the platforms presented in this publication. Additionally, the bibliography for this study is included in this section.

(U) This publication will be updated annually by message and/or hardcopy distribution as required.

(U) FICPAC Soviet Navy Analysis Division (Code 24) analysts for this study are LCDR M. Anglin, LT M. Campbell, ISI Rand, ISI Myers, IS2 Franco, and ISSN Lane. Questions and comments regarding this publication are welcomed and solicited by writing Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific (Attn: 24 Division) or

PREFACE (cont.)

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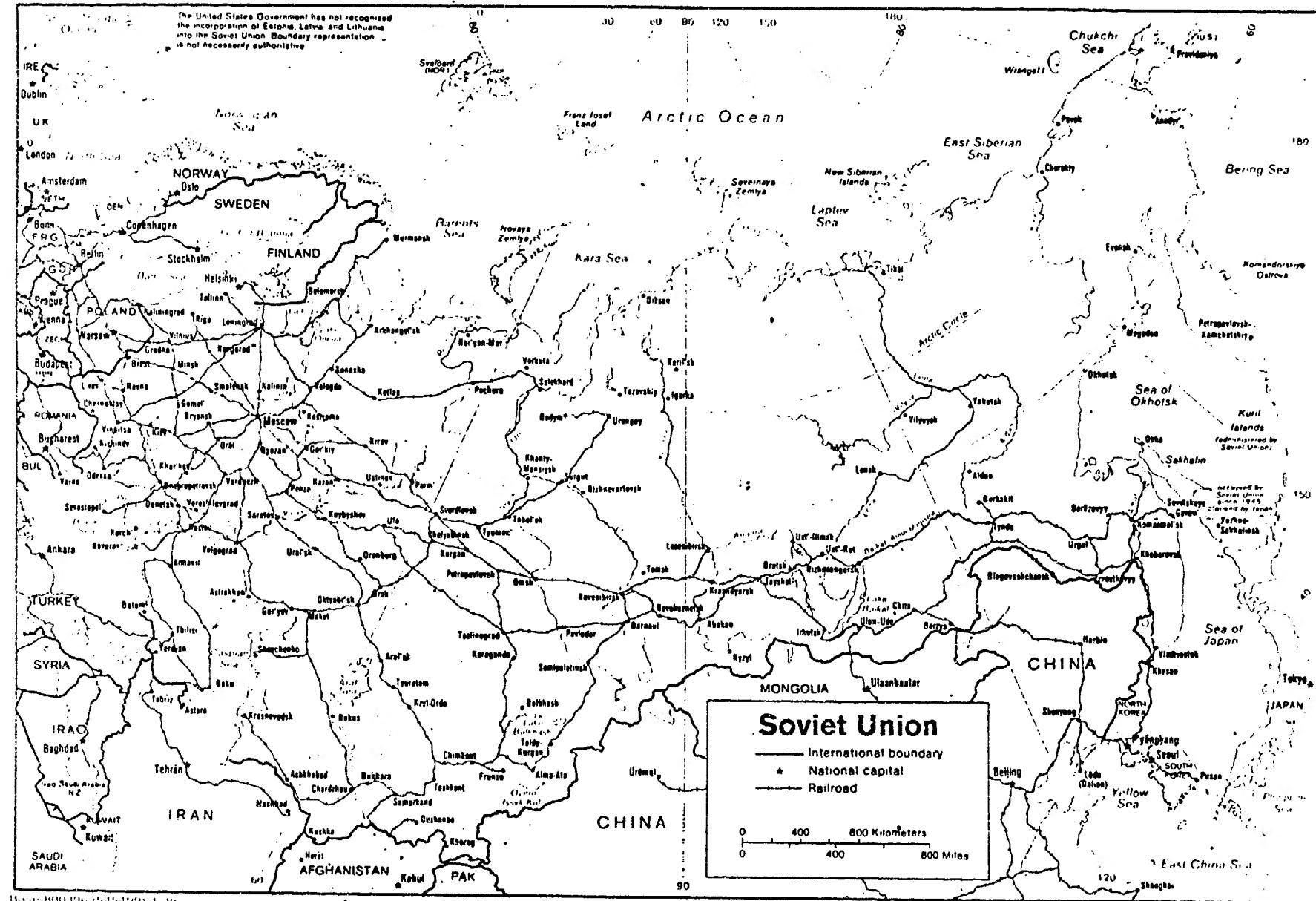
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FIGURE 1 (U)



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THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (U)

BACKGROUND (U)

(U) The Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is the world's largest country and is roughly 2 1/2 times larger than the United States. The Soviet Union's population was approximately 274,500,000 in January 1984 with a 0.9 % annual growth rate. It ranks third in world population behind the Peoples Republic of China and India. Major ethnic components include: Russians, 52%; Ukrainians, 16%; Uzbeks, 5%; and Belorussians, 4%. More than 100 other groups (each under 2%) comprise the remaining 23% of the population. Although the official language is Russian, over 100 other languages are spoken, 18 by groups of over 1 million.

GOVERNMENT (U)

(U) The Soviet Union is governed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) which has a membership of more than 18.4 million. While this constitutes only about six percent of the total population, 90 percent of Soviet military officers are Party members. The most powerful policymaking organ of the CPSU is the Central Committee, composed of thirteen members and five candidate members. The ten-member Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee provides day-to-day executive and administrative direction for the entire party machine. Together, the Politburo and the Secretariat constitute the real seat of power in the Soviet Union. The General Secretary (head of the Secretariat) traditionally holds the top position in the Soviet Communist Party. This position has been held by Mikhail Gorbachev since March 1985.

(U) In theory, the Politburo and Secretariat are accountable to the party's Central Committee which is made up of 305 full members and approximately 139 candidates. In fact, however, the Central Committee is largely a forum for presenting party policy to its most important members. Normally, it gives unanimous approval to party policies. The Central Committee has no power to initiate policy; however, on rare occasions, the Central Committee has been called on to mediate serious deadlocks within the Politburo.

(U) The Party Congress is, theoretically, the highest authority of the party and party statutes call for the Congress to meet every five years. The 27th Party Congress met in February 1986. Like the Central Committee, the Party Congress does little more than give rubber-stamp approval to policies of party leaders and provide these policies with an aura of legitimacy. The Party Congress is also a forum for listing past achievements and describing future tasks.

EXTERNAL THREAT (U)

Soviet Union, East and South Asia

The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Other boundary representations are not hereby authorized.

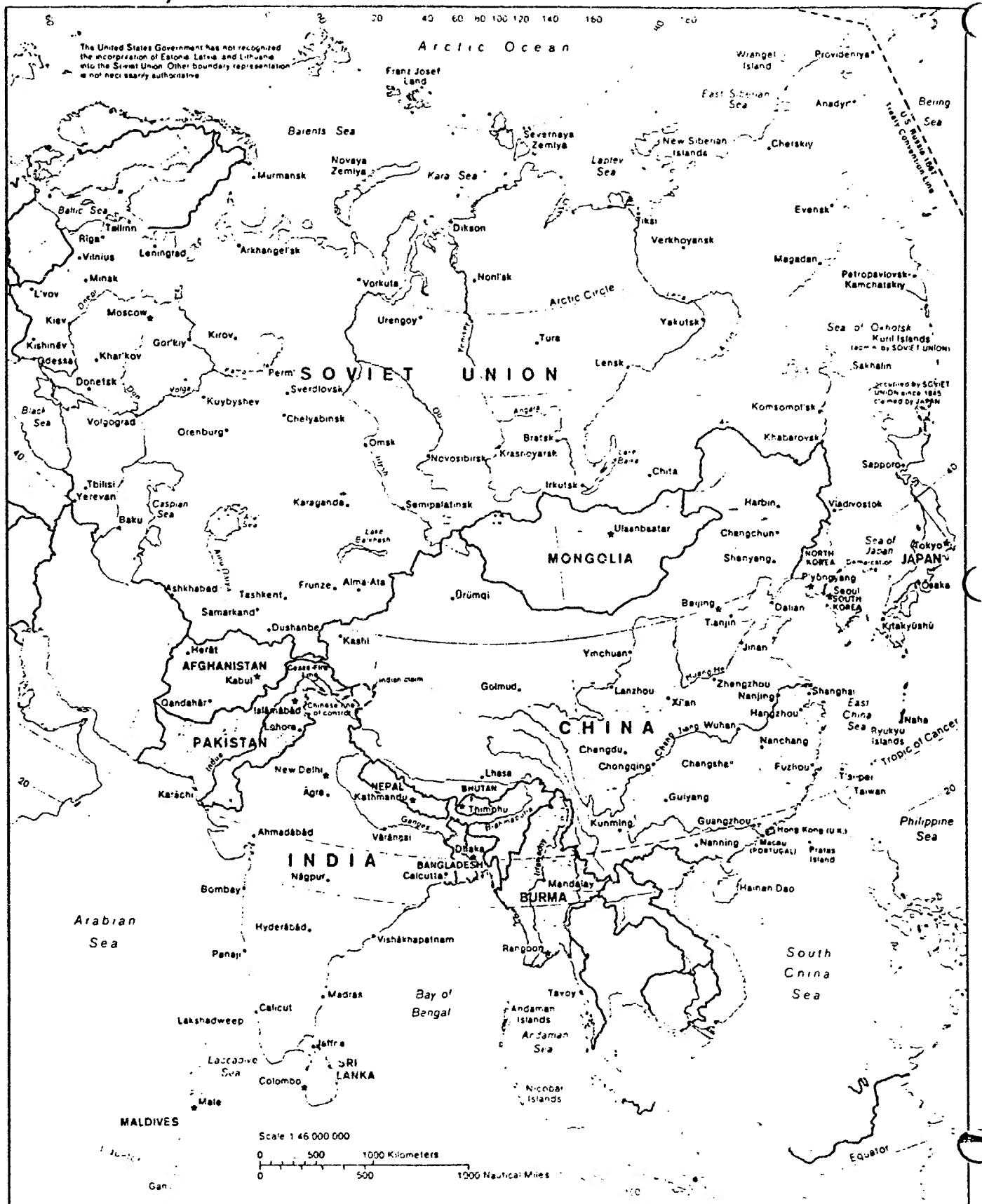
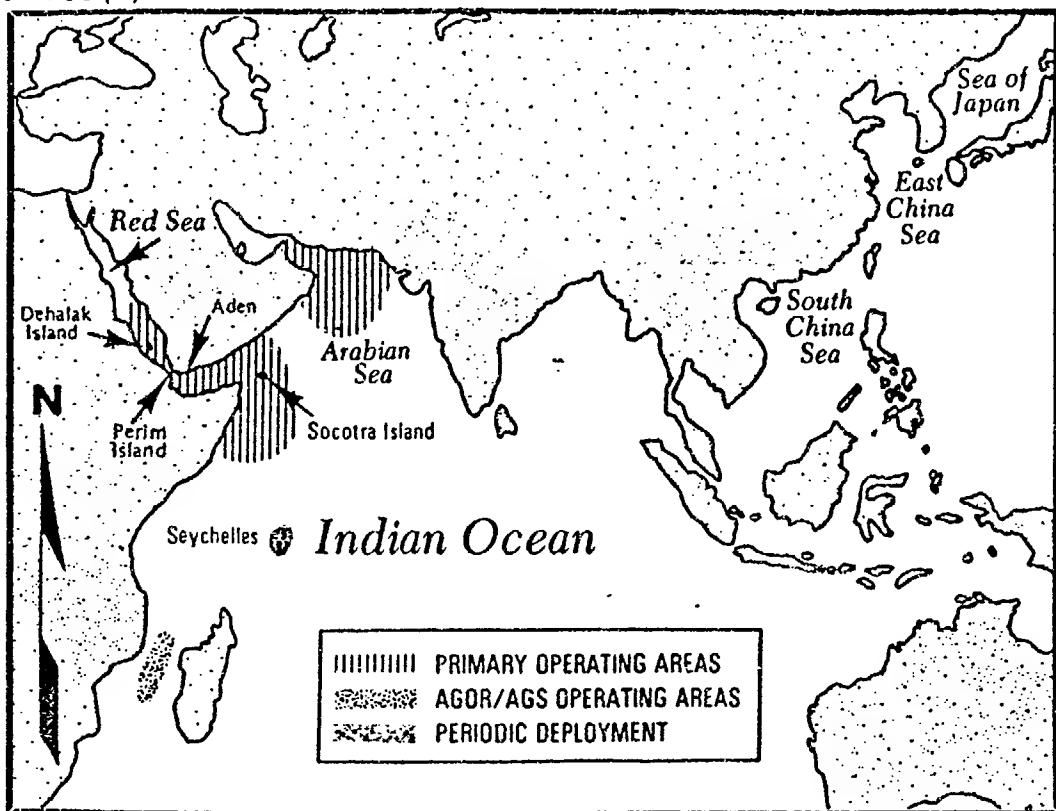
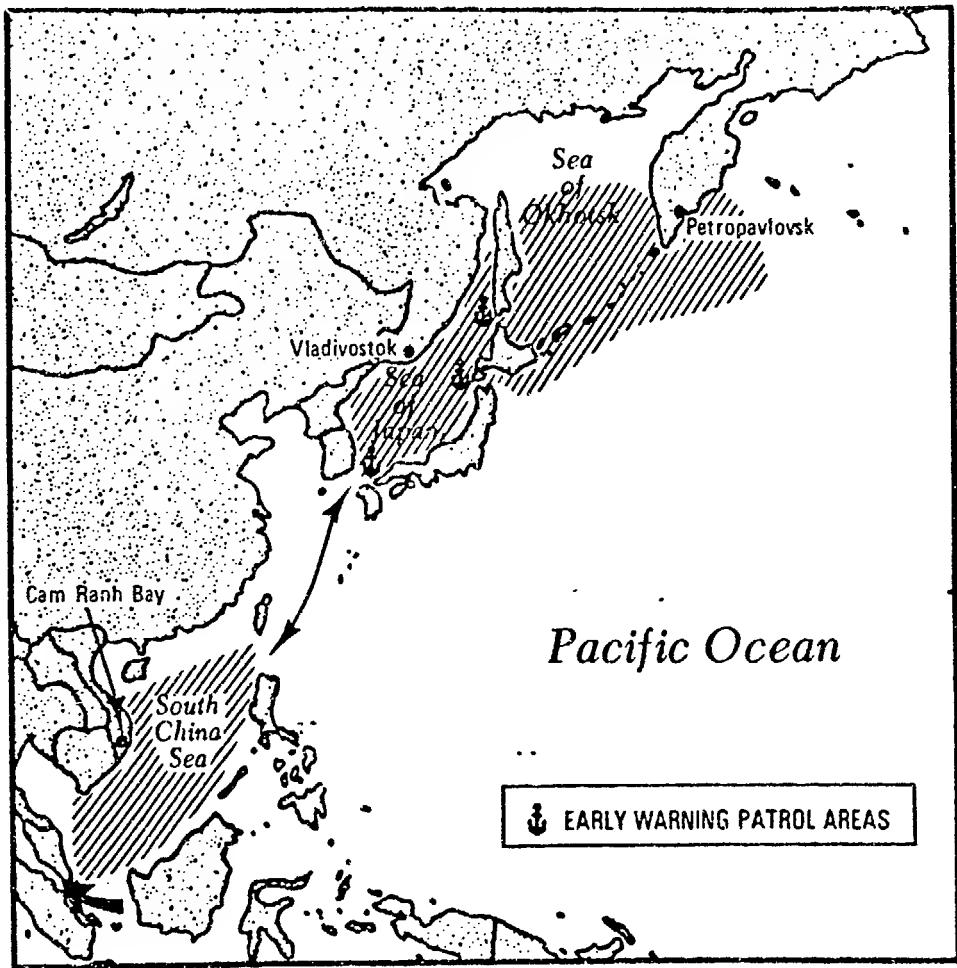


FIGURE 33 (U)



(U) SOVPACFLT Indian Ocean operating areas.

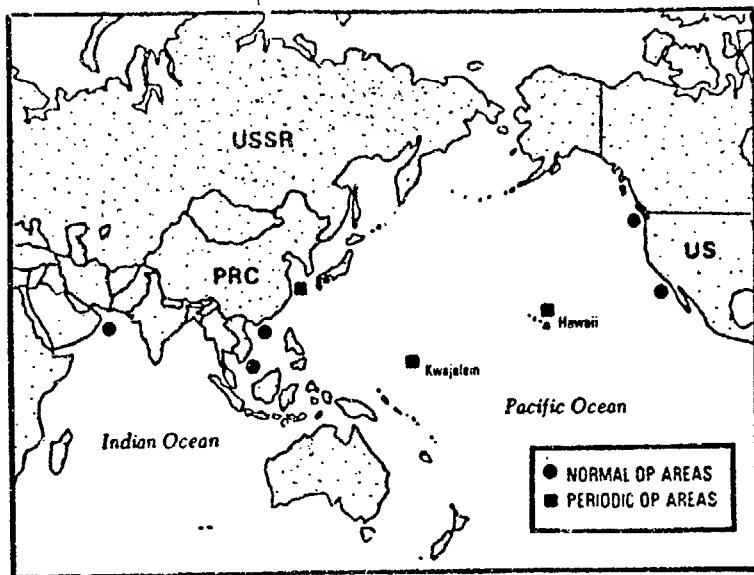
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FIGURE 41 (U)

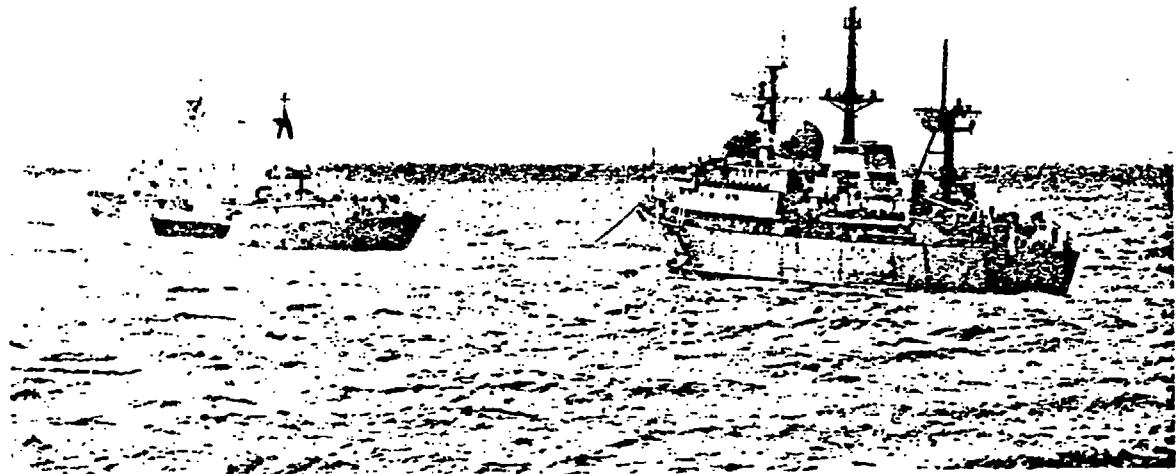
(U) Primary operating areas for SOVPACFLT surface forces.



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FIGURE 44 (U)

(U) Primary operating areas for SOVPACFLT intelligence collectors.



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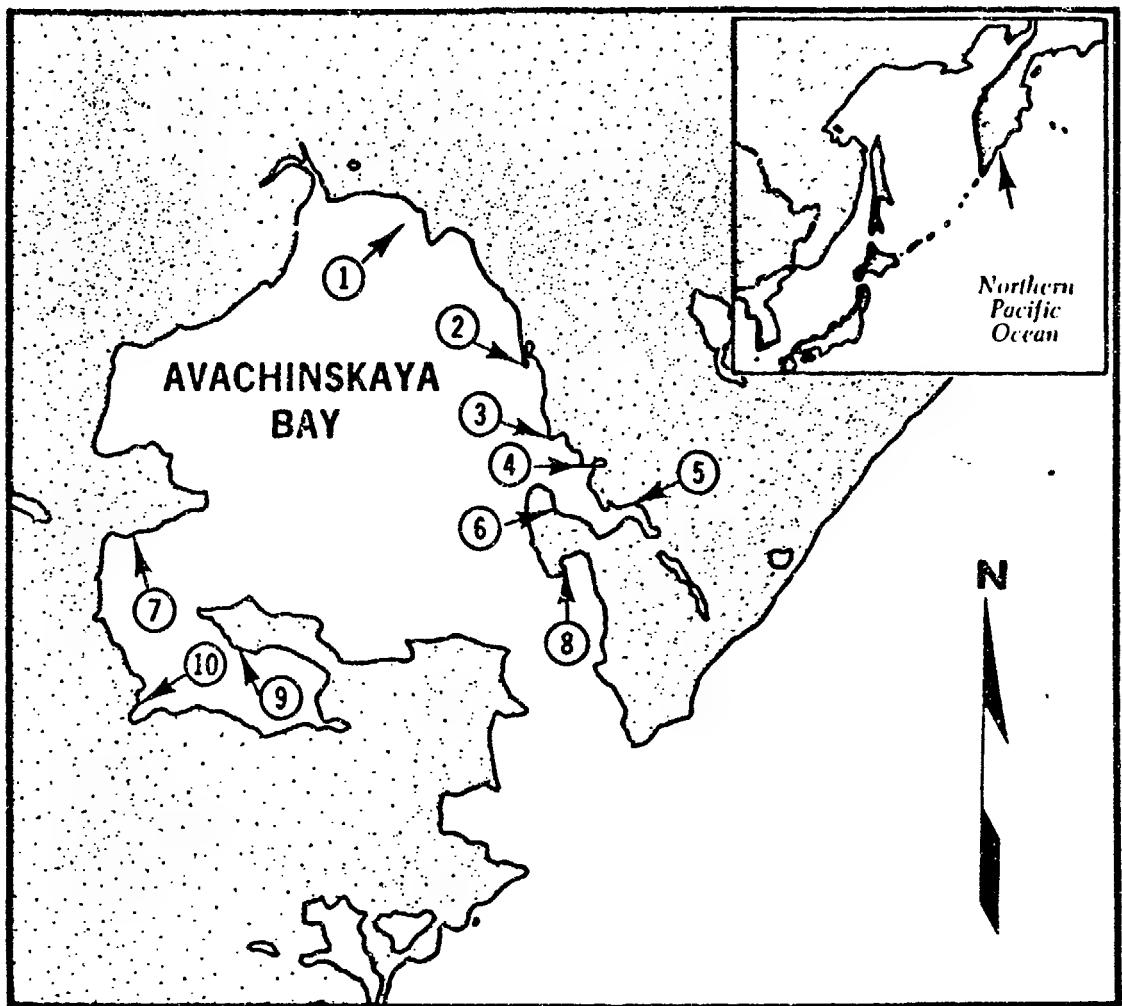
FIGURE 45 (U)

SECTION B PREFACE (U)

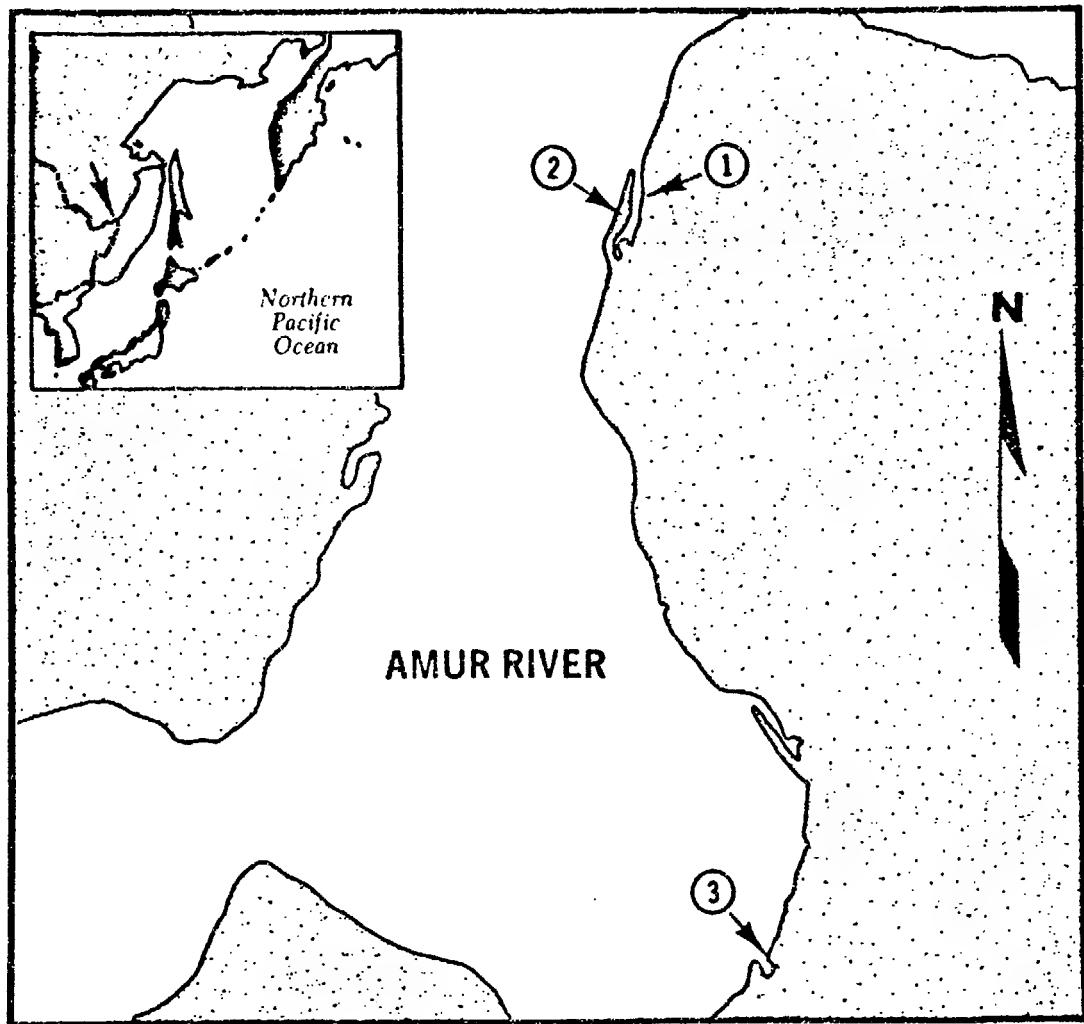
1. (U) Section B provides information, graphics and orientation maps on naval and air bases located in the Soviet Far East. General order of battle information is provided for each installation; however, for more detailed order of battle and normalcy information, refer to Section C.
2. (U) The Section B Index provides a quick, alphabetical/Basic Encyclopedia Number reference to all installations included in this section. The installation names used in this publication are from the Automated Installations Intelligence File (AIF) and, as such, include some standard and non-standard abbreviations. The following list gives a full-word breakout of abbreviations used in the AIF names covered in this section:

A.....	AND
ACV.....	AIR CUSHION VEHICLE
AF.....	AIR FORCES
AR.....	AREA
B.....	BASE OR BUKHTA (BAY)
BSE.....	BASE
FAC.....	FACILITY
HELI.....	HELIPORT
K.....	KAMCHATSKIY
KGB.....	COMMITTEE FOR STATE SECURITY
MSL.....	MISSILE
MY.....	MYS (CAPE)
NB.....	NAVAL BASE
NE.....	NORTHEAST
NVL.....	NAVAL
NVB.....	NAVAL BASE
PB.....	PATROL BOAT
PET.....	PETROLEUM
PROD.....	PRODUCTS
RPR.....	REPAIR
SHP.....	SHIP
STOR.....	STORAGE
SW.....	SOUTHWEST
YD.....	YARD

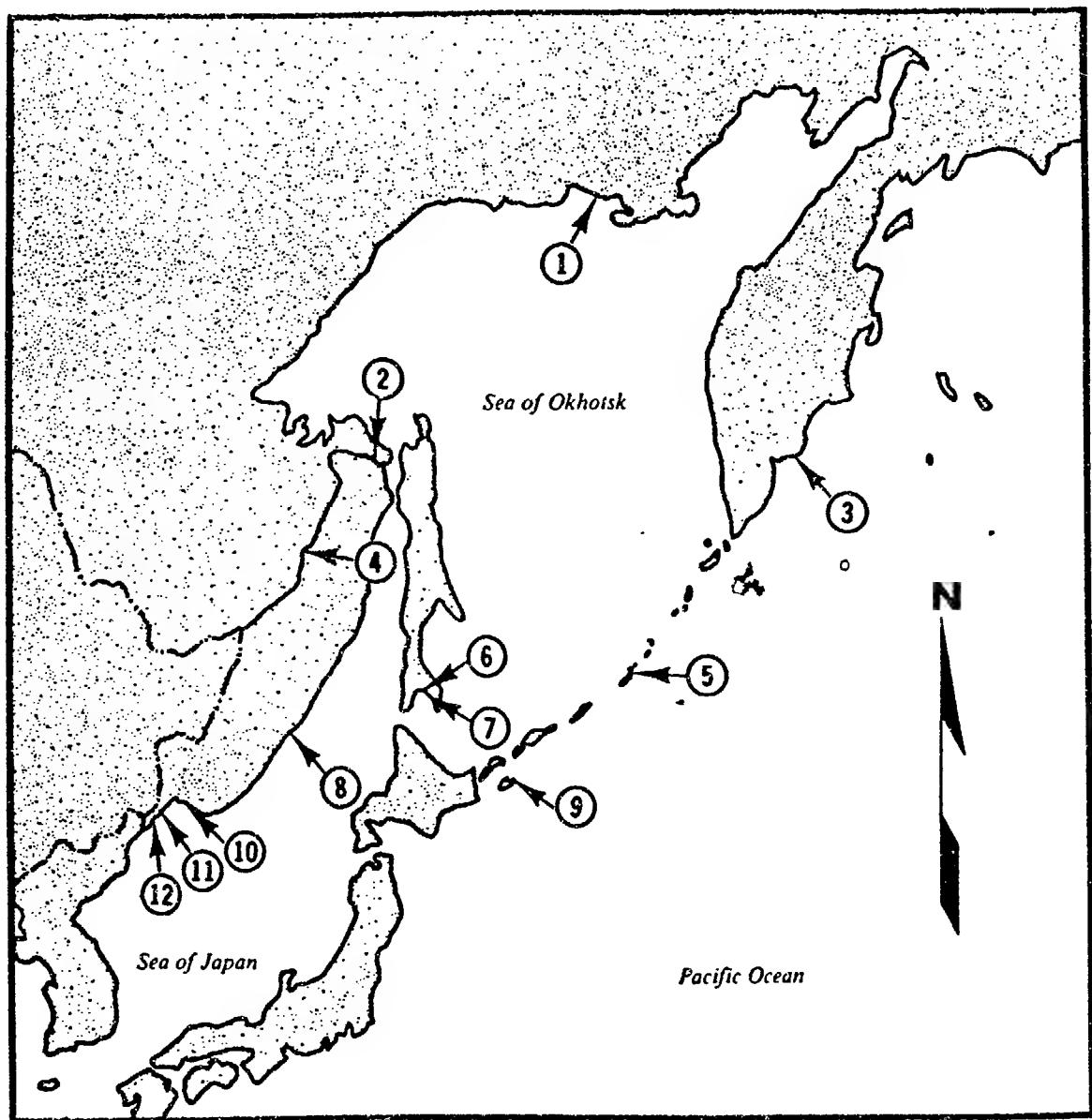
3. (U) The airfields included in this section were selected based on the demonstrated or potential threat of assigned aircraft to U.S. Navy operating forces and does not include all airbases located in the Soviet Far East. Specifically, Air Defense Airfields located in coastal regions and Strategic Airfields which support aircraft that have demonstrated an over water mission are included.



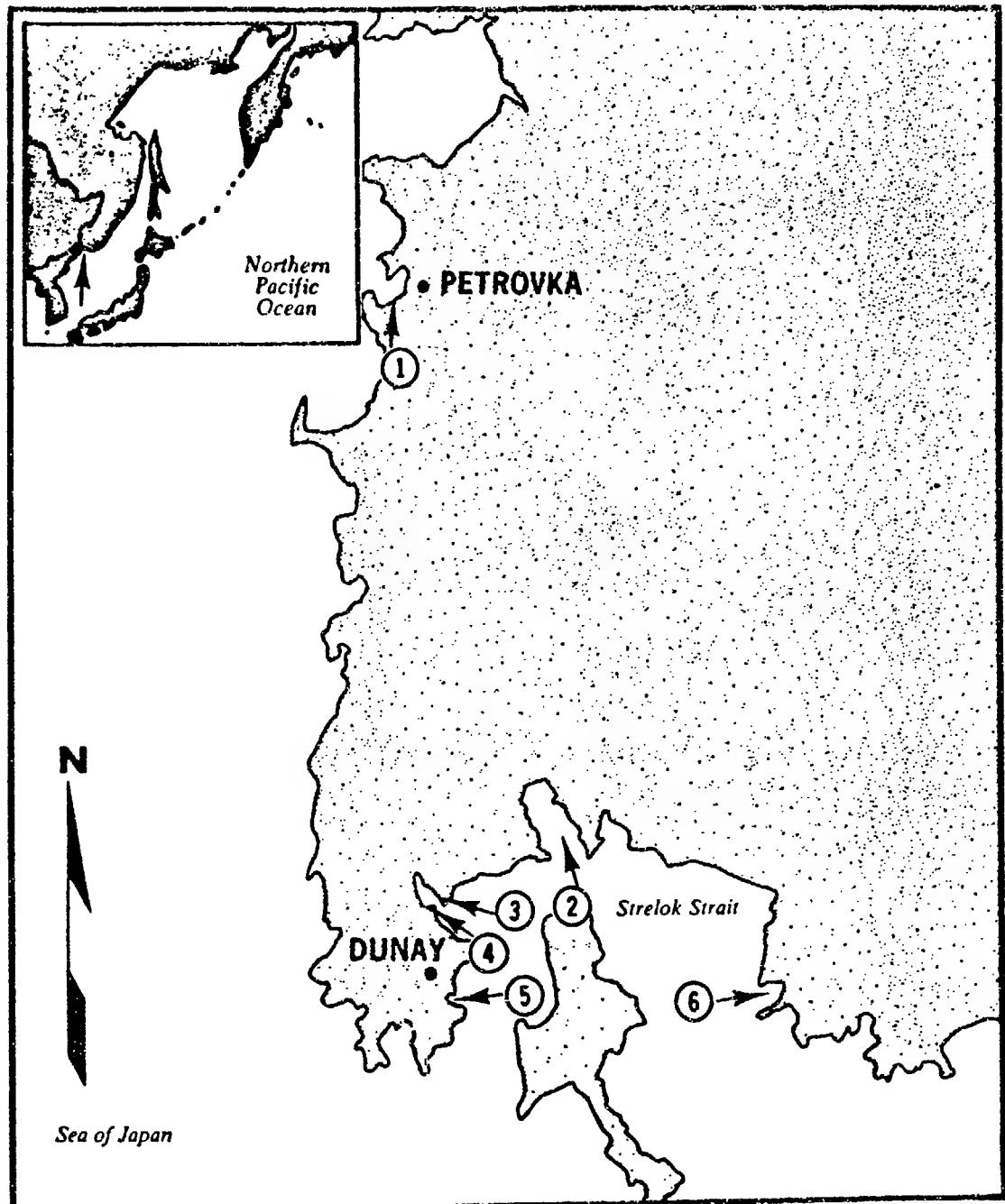
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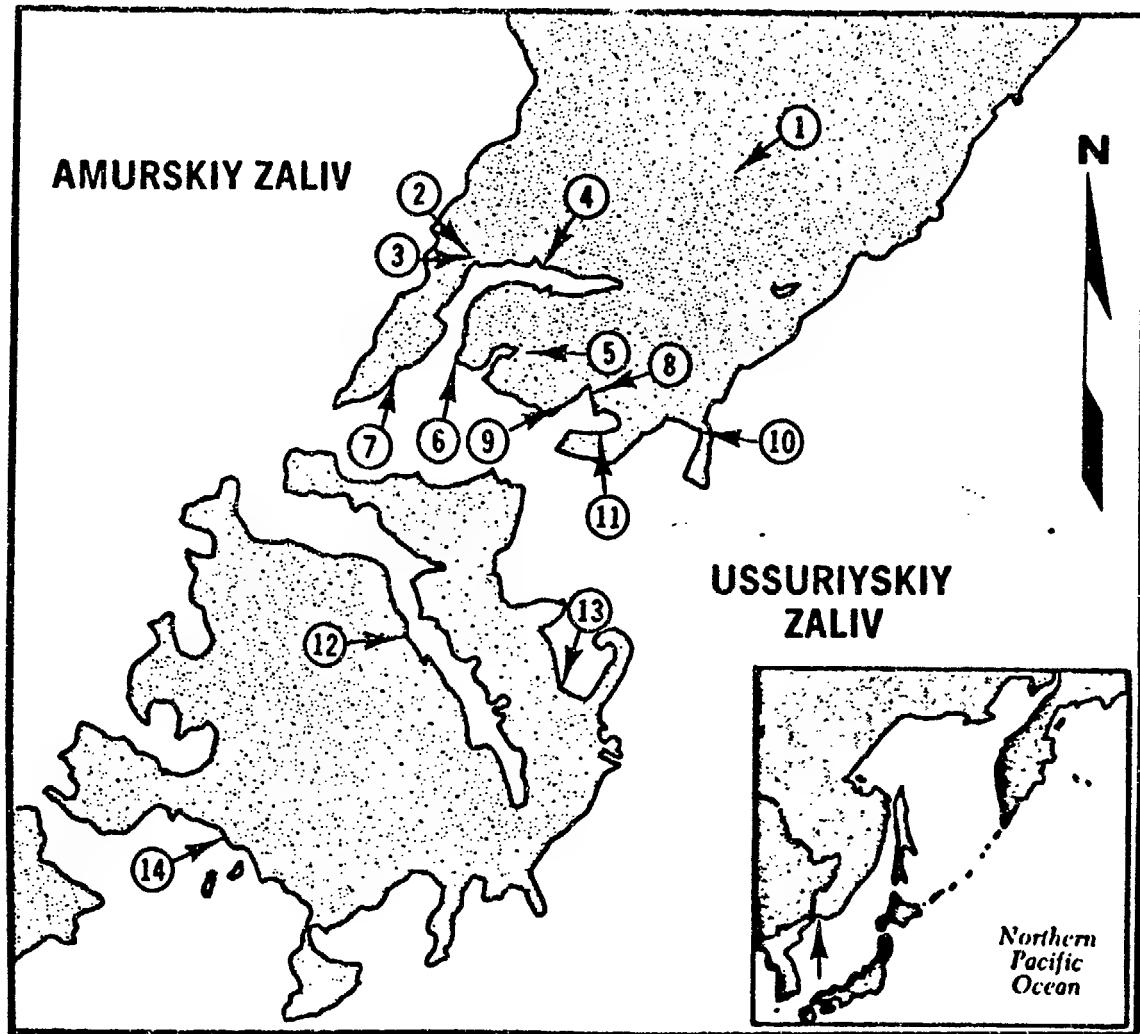


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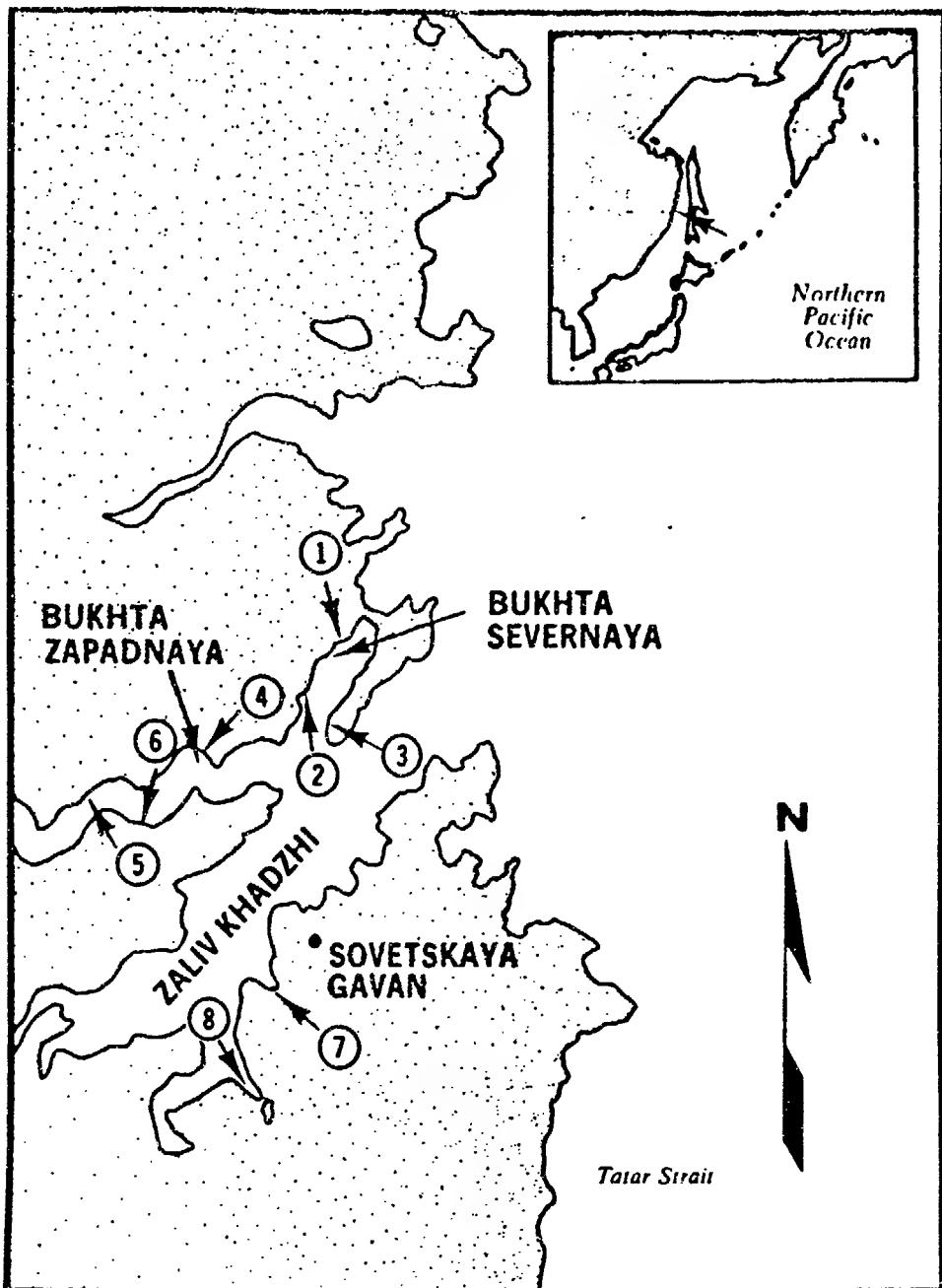


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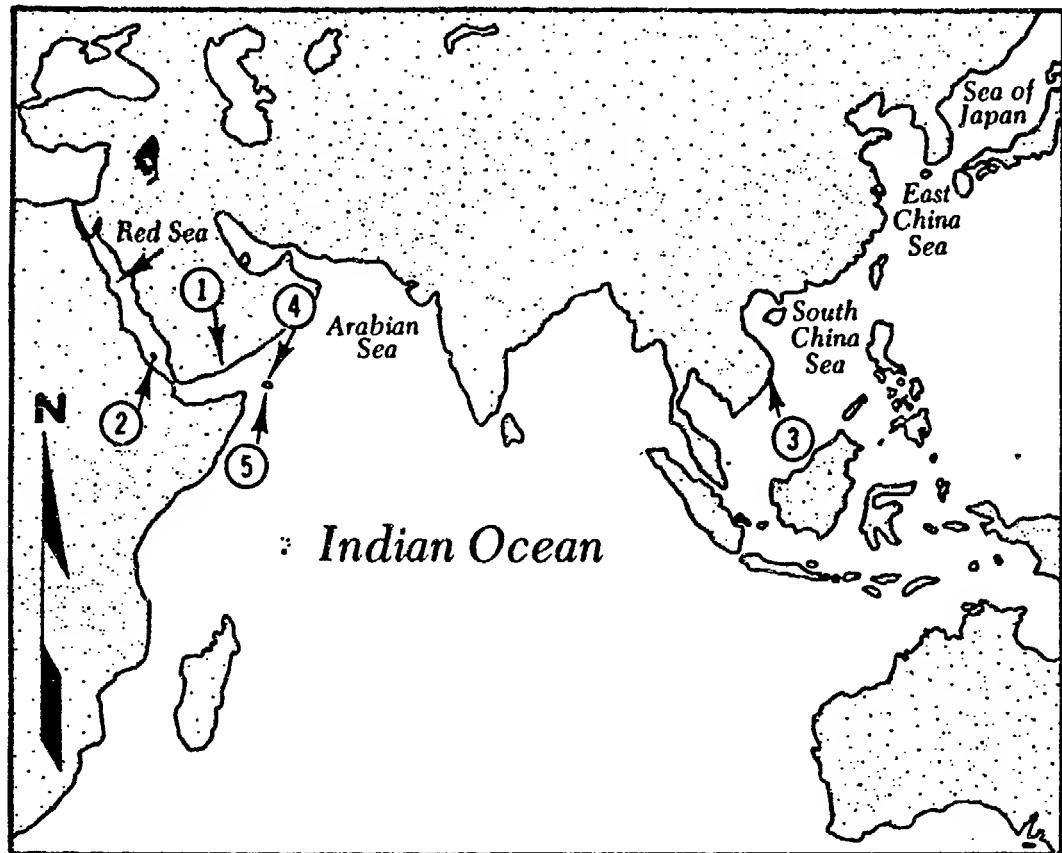


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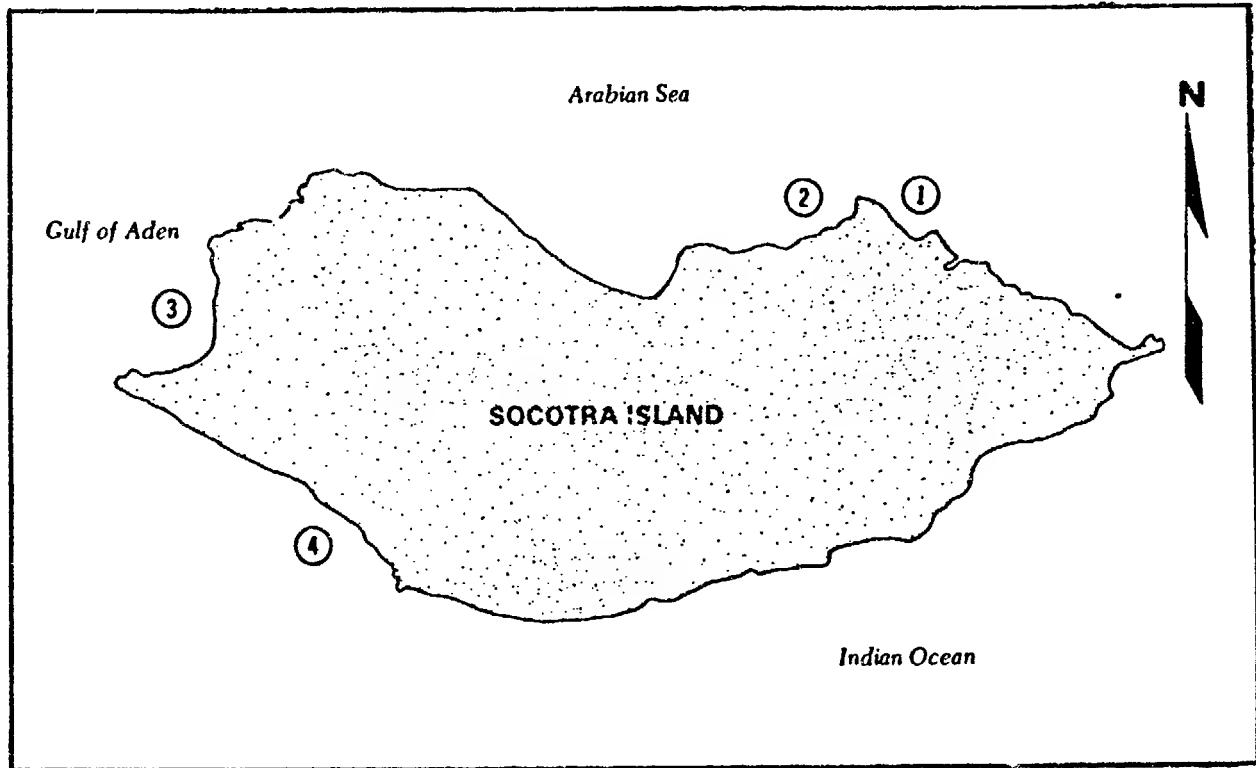
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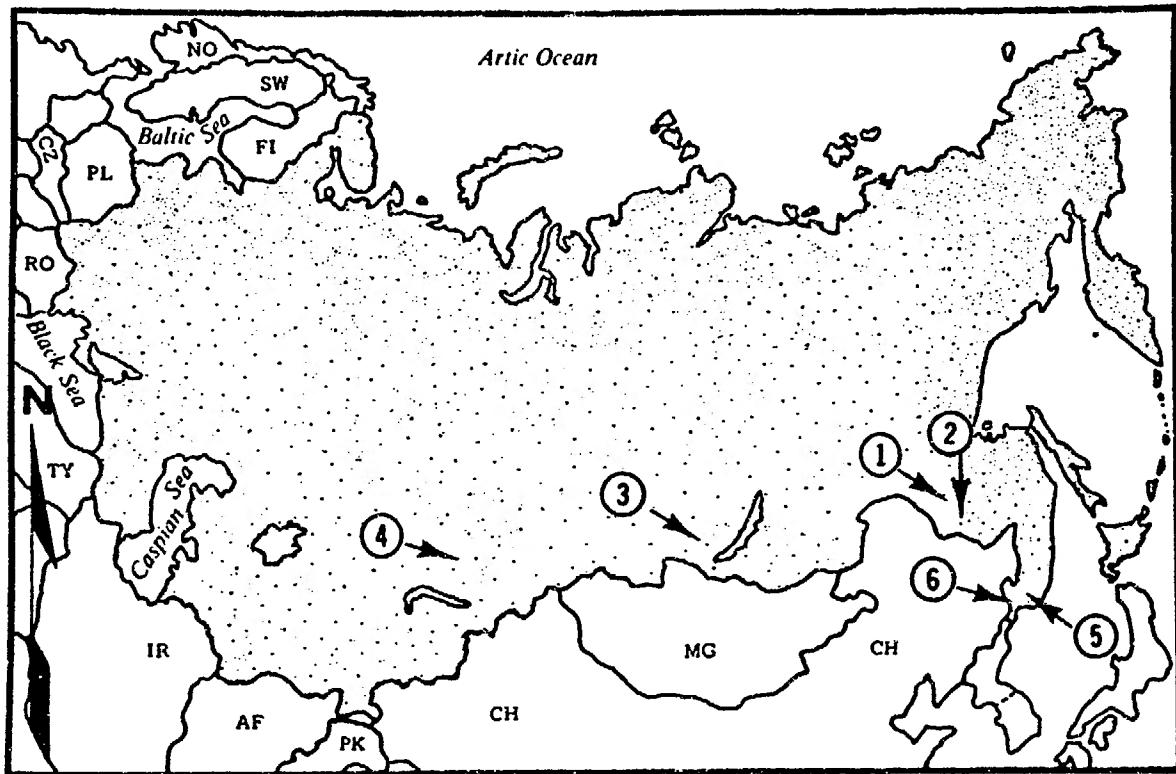
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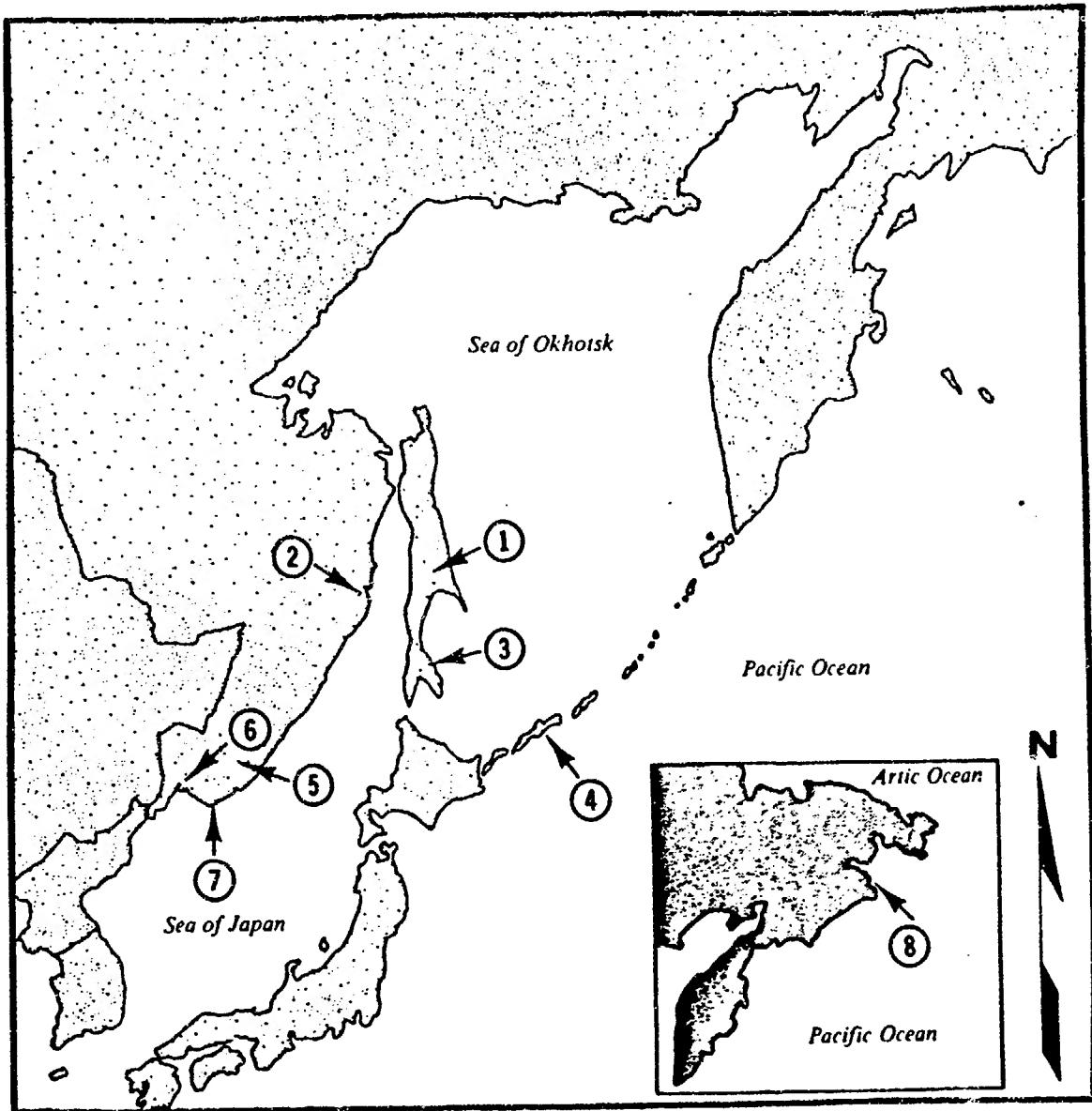
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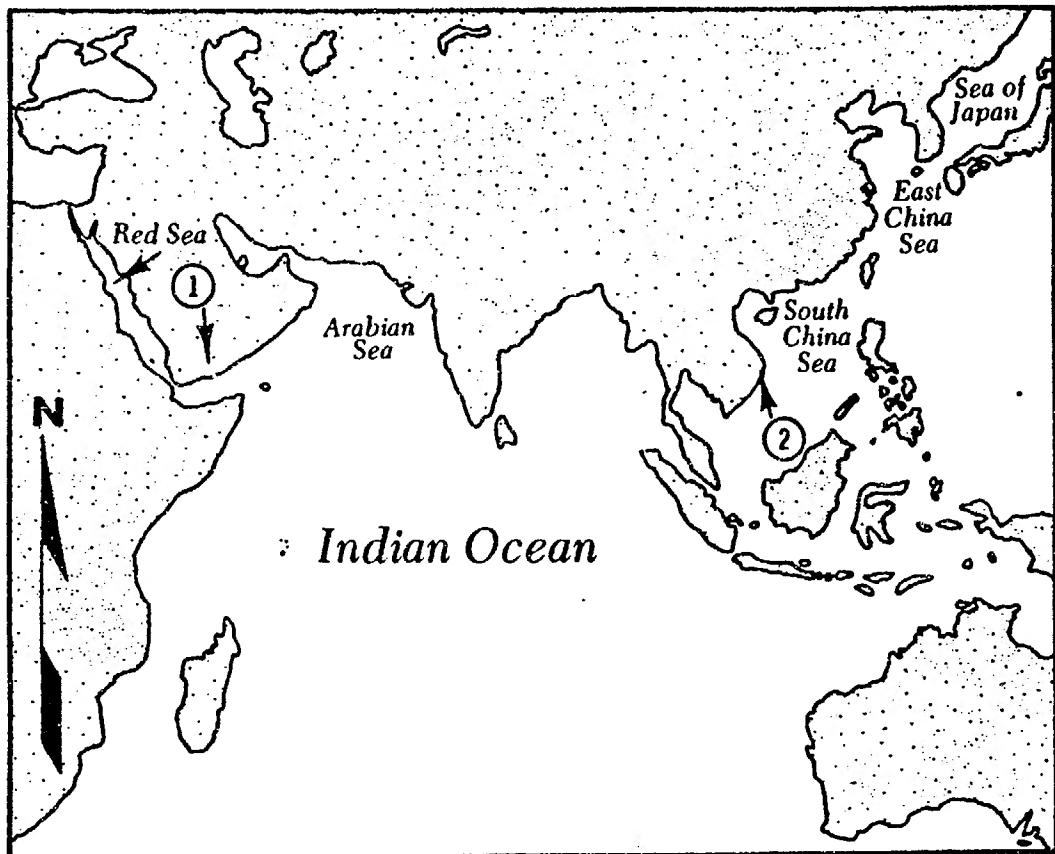
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OUT-OF-AREA AIR SUPPORT FACILITIES (U)



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SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET PEACE TIME PERSONNEL
STRENGTH AND DISPOSITION (U)

FORCES AFLOAT	PACIFIC OCEAN	TOTAL SOVIET NAVY
SUBMARINES (STRATEGIC)	6,300	15,000
SUBMARINES (GENERAL PURPOSE)	4,600	17,700
SURFACE WARSHIPS	18,800	56,100
PATROL TYPES	4,400	13,000
MARITIME BORDER GUARD	5,400	9,400
MINE WARFARE TYPES	3,200	12,700
AMPHIBIOUS TYPES	1,400	4,400
AUXILIARY SHIPS	<u>15,500</u>	<u>45,900</u>
 TOTAL	59,600	174,200
 ASHORE SUPPORT	43,200	139,800
NAVAL INFANTRY	6,700	18,000
COASTAL DEFENSE	2,200	7,400
MARITIME BORDER GUARD ASHORE SUPPORT	8,000	13,700
COMMUNICATIONS AND OBSERVATION	1,500	5,900
NAVAL AVIATION	18,100	67,900
TRAINING	<u>11,000</u>	<u>45,500</u>
 TOTAL	150,300	472,400

(U) Figures supplied by DIA Soviet/Warsaw Pact Division, Naval Forces Branch. Figures rounded to the nearest hundred. ICOD is 1 January 1986.